

## Part IV. Items of General Interest

### **Correction to Composite Loss Discount Factor for Nonproportional Assumed Property Reinsurance in Revenue Procedure 2009–55, 2009–52 I.R.B. 982**

#### **Announcement 2010–11**

This document contains a correction to Revenue Procedure 2009–55, 2009–52 I.R.B. 982. The composite loss discount factor for Reinsurance (Nonproportional Assumed Property) provided in Revenue Procedure 2009–55 was incorrect.

The Revenue Procedure incorrectly stated:

“Taxpayers that use the composite method of Notice 88–100 should use 94.3133 percent to discount unpaid losses incurred in this [the Reinsurance (Nonproportional Assumed Property)] line of business in 2009 and prior years and that are outstanding at the end of the 2019 taxable year.”

The Revenue Procedure should have stated:

“Taxpayers that use the composite method of Notice 88–100 should use 96.3133 percent to discount unpaid losses incurred in this [the Reinsurance (Non-

proportional Assumed Property)] line of business in 2009 and prior years and that are outstanding at the end of the 2019 taxable year.”

For further information regarding this announcement, contact Sarah E. Swan at (202) 622–8443 (not a toll-free call).

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### **Deletions From Cumulative List of Organizations Contributions to Which are Deductible Under Section 170 of the Code**

#### **Announcement 2010–15**

The Internal Revenue Service has revoked its determination that the organizations listed below qualify as organizations described in sections 501(c)(3) and 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Generally, the Service will not disallow deductions for contributions made to a listed organization on or before the date of announcement in the Internal Revenue Bulletin that an organization no longer qualifies. However, the Service is not precluded from disallowing a deduction

for any contributions made after an organization ceases to qualify under section 170(c)(2) if the organization has not timely filed a suit for declaratory judgment under section 7428 and if the contributor (1) had knowledge of the revocation of the ruling or determination letter, (2) was aware that such revocation was imminent, or (3) was in part responsible for or was aware of the activities or omissions of the organization that brought about this revocation.

If on the other hand a suit for declaratory judgment has been timely filed, contributions from individuals and organizations described in section 170(c)(2) that are otherwise allowable will continue to be deductible. Protection under section 7428(c) would begin on March 8, 2010 and would end on the date the court first determines that the organization is not described in section 170(c)(2) as more particularly set forth in section 7428(c)(1). For individual contributors, the maximum deduction protected is \$1,000, with a husband and wife treated as one contributor. This benefit is not extended to any individual, in whole or in part, for the acts or omissions of the organization that were the basis for revocation.

Remembrance Foundation  
Alpine, UT